

SACRIFICE OF LIVES

Fatal Blunders of Incompetent British Officers.

ARE UNFIT TO COMMAND

ARE BITTERLY CURSED BY THEIR VICTIMS.

General Hart the Most Notoriously Inefficient of All the Officers—His Errors at Spion Kop and Other Places Resulting in the Loss of Thousands of Lives.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) London, April 5.—A British officer, writing in Today of Vaal-Krantz, says: "I do not know if it is of any use to descend always on the shortcomings of our generals, but they are brought home to us so constantly by bitter experiences that we cannot keep them from our minds, and we cannot but regret the obstinacy of the war office authorities who deliberately allow thousands of lives to be sacrificed rather than remove those who, in peace, have won favor and promotion by social influence and backstairs intrigue, and are really responsible for most of our disasters."

"The general who led his brigade in 'mass of quarter column' under the enemy's guns at Colenso and in the command of that brigade, and there has been no voice raised in England against such stupendous folly. Five hundred and fifty men were lost on the 22nd, but because the Irish brigade stood firm it did not attract public attention. The Highlanders at Magersfontein, under similar but less aggravated circumstances, suffered no greater loss, retreated three times from the field, and all England clamored for the suppression of the responsible general. Since then General Hart has lost no opportunity of repeating his offense; he even attributed the ill success of the day to the fact that the battalions were forward extended in single instead of double rank and censured commanding officers for having saved an even greater disaster."

Futile Bayonet Charge.
"Near Spion Kop he took personal command of the York and Lancaster and the South Devonshire regiments and ordered a futile bayonet charge at an enemy nearly 1,500 yards away. This attracted such a heavy fire that the two regiments sought shelter and declined to follow their officers another yard. The Irish brigade had to be called to the rescue and passed through the greatest loss."

"No one has any confidence in General Hart's leadership, and every officer and man from General Buller down to a private soldier in the ranks are aware of his incompetence. Nearly half of his brigade has been killed and wounded; neither the Highland nor any other brigade has suffered in any battle like the same proportion of the Irish brigade. The ground was three months ago still serving, and can now only muster only five officers. A few more battles and the brigade will cease to exist."

"General Hart's talents fit him to be a drill sergeant—not a leader of men. No latitude is given to even the most experienced commanders. He must always keep, as he says, a tight grip on his brigade, which means discomfort and annoyance in peace, and disaster in war."

General Hart's Incompetency.

"As an example of the extremes to which this policy is carried, I will give one instance among many. After the battle of Spion Kop the troops who had been for ten days under constant fire and endured every sort of hardship, were naturally somewhat exhausted; moreover, they had had a severe night march covering the distance of the retreat, and General Buller decided it was necessary that they should have some days' rest, and a camping ground was selected. The tents, however, were not pitched in the morning, and the men lay out in the sun all the day."

"In the afternoon General Hart was of the opinion that camp might be within the range of the enemy's big guns, and decided to pitch camp a mile further back. But instead of pointing orders around to the commanding officers and directing them to move their battalions to the place, he formed the four regiments on a brigade parade; and after some time had been given up to covering completely, an elaborate brigade maneuver began. The ground was broken and covered with deep ditches, and the troops were maintained in place, the men and officers were exhausted, halted, moved to the right, moved to the left."

Curses of the Men.

"It was impossible to shut one's ears to the muttered curses of men, worn out with fatigue and want of sleep, at this useless show, which might possibly have been very edifying at Aldershot, but at a royal review, but which, in the hands of the general, was a mere display of brute strength. The men, who had been for a week and a half of ground, were not easily to be deceived. In twenty minutes the ground was covered with curses, and the men were harassed and worn out at a time when they should be recovering their strength for future efforts; in this way the hospitals are filled with soldiers who have never been hit by a bullet, but whose constitutions have been sapped by unnecessary labors."

"General Hart placed himself on a hill with a telescope and a bugle, and ordered the brigade to attack a position, the bugle sounded alternately throughout the day 'Advance,' 'Double,' 'Charge.' I need not say that this method of fighting resulted in a terrible loss. Sixty officers and 1,500 men were killed or wounded. It was impossible to enumerate the names of the officers who were killed, but the names that daily occur, but through the worst I regret to say that General Hart is not the only brigadier notorious for incompetence. The divisional commanders were no better, but war has also seen some changes here, and it would be premature to judge their successors."

Officers Won't Take to Cover.

"When British officers dress like private soldiers under fire, they won't take to cover. As a Telegraph correspondent, writing from Natal, says: 'The minute fighting begins,' he says, 'the men lie down, but the officers trudge about, giving orders, waving their arms, smoking cigars, and generally behaving as if they were in Piccadilly.' I watched a young gentleman carrying his rifle when walking between the beats of a covert shoot. In

his other hand he had a walking stick, with which he was pointing out where his men were to fire. The soldiers were carefully hidden and he was under a merciless fire, but I saw him next morning trudging to Ladysmith, none the worse for his day's fighting. In fact, it does not much matter, if you are going to be hit you'll catch it whether or not you disguise yourself as a private. Habit is a strong thing, hard to get rid of. You may dress a British subaltern or captain of the infantry of the line how you like, but if he is of the right sort you can 'spot' him as far as you can see him."

"Certainly at close range the Boers have made a dead set at our officers. An officer of my old regiment got two in his thigh, one through his hand, three through the helmet and his right arm was shot off. This is certainly extremely business-like shooting, but the damage was done at about 300 yards, when all men shoot fairly well."

Boers Waste Bullets.

"On the other hand, the Boers blaze away a alarming amount of bullets which hit nothing at longer distances. Twice I have seen the South African Light Horse under heavy rifle fire, as at Colenso, and three or four men hit out of 300 or 400. Compare this with the shooting of the Bazingers in our Zereba at Gubat, where they wiped out every man who stood on his feet."

"I have already told you how I was missed at close range by twenty or thirty riflemen, and, on the whole, I don't think the Boer is above our average in shooting."

"Against a slowly moving army like ours, whose precise tactics compel it to shift in a leisurely manner, they are very formidable. Each good Boer is a general in himself, each pile of stones he shoots from a fortress in itself, and a command of 200 men in a good position means 20 fortresses to be taken."

Then the Boers let off their ammunition unostentatiously, as far as they can; they shoot, not because they think they will hit anything, but for the very good reason that nothing demoralizes an enemy more than bullets coming from an unseen rifle. Indeed, the Boers produce great moral effect with their little bullets."

"They are extremely busy at 2,000 yards. But every man will not walk across the ground under fire from the Boers at 2,000 yards' range and whistle 'God Save the Queen' at the same time. If any one accepts my bet he will see what he will see."

Cavalry Amuses Boers.
"What affords the Boers most glee is our regular cavalry. Indeed, it does present a ludicrous appearance in this country of stones and kopjes. I often wonder what would happen to a regular cavalry brigade if surprised, armed as they are with lance, sabre and carbine. The untidy Boer horseman with his grunged-up pony, lopes along quite regardless of his formidable-looking adversary. If the lance attempts violence, it would be his undoing."

"Our colonial cavalry are a little better, but they suffer considerably from their want of knowledge of horses. They are no match for the Boer in the game of hide and seek, but fortunately they are brave, and have a general, not yet eradicated, contempt for the Dutchman, and often achieve by audacity what they would be unable to accomplish if their usually wary enemy did not think them as formidable as they look."

"Their work in Natal, however, cannot be sufficiently extolled. It is one of the most pleasing features of the campaign. It is almost certain that our cavalry would be differently trained, at all events armed with a long rifle. The day of shock action is practically over. Those vast plains of Germany and Austria, where Murat's legions thundered to victory, are now intersected with wire fences."

SULTAN IS HOLDING BACK
Neglects to Pay Indemnity to American Citizens.

Property Was Destroyed During Armenian Massacre in 1895—Government May Act.

Washington, April 14.—It is learned on undoubted authority that the negotiations of the payment of indemnity demanded for the destruction of American missionary property in Turkey during the Armenian massacres in 1895 have reached their logical conclusion. Minister Strauss secured the promise of the sultan that indemnity amounting to about \$90,000 should be paid, and that promise had been twice renewed, the last time previous to Minister Strauss' departure from Constantinople, when it was understood by the minister, as well as by the state department, payment would be forthcoming.

Sixteen months have passed since the promise was made, and it has not yet been fulfilled, and the question presents itself, what action will this government take to enforce its demand?

Meanwhile, the president has refused to accept the resignation of Minister Strauss, and has indefinitely extended his leave of absence.

WE FIGHT WITH FISTS.

Prospective Duel Between American and Frenchman Is Denied.

Paris, April 14.—The story published in the United States yesterday that Charles H. Simms, the assistant director of the United States department of liberal arts and chemical industries at the Paris exposition, had been challenged to fight a duel by a Parisian editor, who it was alleged, had taken offense at certain criticisms made by Mr. Simms in regard to French lack of energy, is absolutely without foundation.

School Teacher's Frightful Suicide.

Lafayette, Ind., April 14.—Miss Beadle, a school teacher at Tyrer, this county, committed suicide by pouring kerosene over her head and clothing and then setting fire to herself. She was instantly enveloped in flames, which burned her so severely before assistance arrived that she died in great agony an hour after the deed was committed. Miss Beadle had made two previous attempts at self-destruction.

Hoosier Poet Improving.

Chicago, April 14.—A special to the Tribune from Indianapolis, Ind., says: "The condition of James Whitcomb Riley, who has been suffering for some time with a complication of grip and rheumatism, is much improved. He is still confined to his home, but will leave in a few days for one of the nearby health resorts."

Was No Crucifixion.

City of Mexico, April 14.—There is no truth in the story telegraphed to the United States that an Indian has been crucified in connection with a passion play near here.

SENATE IS AROUSED

Members Are Stirred Up by Action of the House.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

PROSPECTS OF FIGHT ON POPULAR VOTE PLAN.

Committee to Take Action on Resolution Now in Its Hands—Union Pacific Sentiment With Government to be Inquired Into—Pension Bills Passed—Alaskan Bill.

Washington, April 14.—Beyond the passage of eighty-three private pension bills and some general measures of minor importance, the senate transacted little business today. The Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration for some time, but finally went over until Monday, when an effort will be made to get a vote upon it.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) offered and secured the adoption of a resolution requiring the attorney general to transmit to the senate all papers filed in the Union Pacific case and to inform the senate why the Union Pacific received in settlement of the case \$4,600,000 and the United States only about \$800,000. Mr. Berry (Ark.) directed attention to the fact that the house of representatives had adopted a resolution in favor of the election of senators by the people, and he appealed to the committee on privileges and elections, to which his resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by the people was referred, to present a report either in favor or against the resolution. He regarded it as one of the most important questions before the senate.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said the committee had been very much engaged thus far this session, "but now that the election of senators by the people has been reinforced by action of the house, doubtless the committee will immediately proceed to consider the subject."

Chandler Opposes Plan.
Mr. Chandler said that personally he was opposed to the election of senators by the people, but he was glad to have the question considered. The Quay case was laid before the senate, but at the instance of Mr. Chandler was laid until Monday. Then the senator from South Dakota resumed his speech on the history of the Boer war, advocating the adoption of Mr. Mason's resolution expressive of sympathy for the Boers in their fight against Great Britain. The senator anatomized England in every phase of her government, and declared that her colonies were cursed by her conduct.

"I hope the day will come—and I hope the Transvaal war will furnish the opportunity—when Ireland will rise and sweep every British soldier and every British landlord into the sea."

"The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill. The pending question was that relating to the location of mining claims by aliens, offered by Mr. Hansbrough, but owing to the absence of the author it went over until Monday."

Mining in Alaska.
Mr. Stewart (Nev.) offered an amendment to the bill in the form of a substitute for an amendment already adopted relative to the granting of permits to dredge the waters below low tide along the Alaskan coast for gold. He supported the amendment in an extended speech.

Without making further progress with the measure it was laid aside and the senate, by a special order, devoted forty-five minutes to the consideration of private pension bills. Eighty-three bills were passed.

The senate then passed the following bills: For a public building at Great Falls, Mont., appropriating \$200,000; giving to the court of claims jurisdiction of the claim of J. S. Underhill for compensation on the monitor Monocacy and to provide an American register to the steamer Garonne, owned in Washington.

The senate went into executive session at 4:12 o'clock and adjourned at 4:21.

STATUE OF MORTON.

Eulogies in the House in Connection With Its Acceptance.

Washington, April 14.—After an hour of routine business the house today devoted its session to hearing eulogies on the late Governor Oliver P. Morton of Indiana in connection with the acceptance of his statue, which has been placed in statutory hall at the capitol by the state which he served. The speakers included Messrs. Steele, Miers, Crumpacker, Overstreet, Griffith, Hays, Enway, Brick, Alexander, Paris and Watson of Indiana, Grosvenor of Ohio and Cannon of Illinois.

Previous to this order of business fifty-three private pension bills were passed, and notice was given that the naval appropriation bill would be called up Monday.

Cruiser Out of Commission.
San Francisco, April 14.—The cruiser Marblehead will go out of commission in a few days, when the crew will be assigned to other vessels of the navy. Six new plates are to be put on the cruiser to replace condemned plates. The hospital ship Solace is being prepared for a return trip to Manila.

Degree For Mr. Choate.

Edinburgh, April 14.—The university here today conferred the LL.D. on Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador to Great Britain. He was given a most hearty reception.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be brought out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOLD PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH-ERN REPUBLICS MEET.

Outline a Programme Which Will Be Submitted to Their Respective Governments.

Washington, April 14.—The meeting of the diplomatic representatives of the three Americas at the bureau of American republics today resulted in the successful launching, from an international standpoint, of the project for the reassembling of the Pan-American congress. There were present the Mexican ambassador, Senator Arriaga; the Chilean minister, Senator Vicuna; the Brazilian minister, Senator de Assis-Brasili; the Guatemalan minister, Senator Lazo; the Costa Rican minister, Senator Calvo; the Venezuelan charge, Senator Pulido; the Colombian minister, Senator Calderon; and Mr. Stewart, the consul general for Uruguay.

Secretary Hay, the president ex-officio of the executive committee of the bureau of American republics, who would naturally have presided, was not present, nor was Director Rockwell of the bureau. There was purpose in their absence, it is assumed, for it is regarded as desirable that the representatives of these southern republics should not be under the slightest appearance of influence from the Washington government in the pending matter.

The members of the conference spent fully an hour and a half in close consultation. Senator Calvo, the senior member of the executive committee of the bureau, presided, and the outcome of the meeting was the agreement of the members upon a proposition that should be charged with drawing up a tentative programme for the proposed international congress.

This programme will be submitted by the members of their respective governments for approval and amendment. In this manner will be avoided a mistake made by the state department in arranging for the government of the congress. The United States government itself in that case submitted to the various governments invited to participate in the congress a complete programme for the government of the body; nothing was left for the other nations to do but to accept the whole or decline to participate. Under the new order the United States officials, leaving the other nations to decide upon the subjects to be considered by the congress.

SUCCESSOR TO ALLEN.

No Decision as Yet Who Will Go Into Navy Department.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Long returned to Washington this afternoon from Colorado. He did not come to the navy department, but sent for his mail and spent the afternoon disposing of it and in consultation with Assistant Secretary Allen. He has accepted the president's action in selecting his right hand, as he has come to call Mr. Allen, for the position of Porto Rico, but regrets the necessity for a change at this time. So far he has not indicated any choice in the new order the United States officials, leaving the other nations to decide upon the subjects to be considered by the congress.

The names mentioned as eligible include some that appeared several years ago, when Mr. Allen was chosen. Perhaps the most prominent name was that of Henry W. Raymond of Germantown, Pa., formerly secretary to Secretary Tracy, and now engaged in newspaper publication. There is also the name of Representative Robinson of Pennsylvania, John Thompson of State Island and Mr. Elliott of Indiana, a graduate of Annapolis; Harvey Finney, at present private secretary to Secretary Long, is in the lists, though by no effort of his own.

It has been arranged that General Davis shall remain in duty in Porto Rico as military commander of Porto Rico, which is to be continued.

REPLENISH THE FORESTS.

Trees to be Planted Under Direction of the Land Office.

Washington, April 14.—The commissioner of the general land office has inaugurated a new policy in regard to the forest reserves by instructing the superintendent at Los Angeles, California, to replant the portions of forest reserves within his jurisdiction which have been denuded of trees. Seeds of several varieties have been sent him, but he has been instructed to use only the sorts indigenous to the soil.

The forest rangers will perform the work of replanting the deforested area. If this is successful, the same plans will be pursued in other portions of the country.

Prince of Wales is Ill.

Copenhagen, April 14.—The Prince of Wales, who is here for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of King Christian's birthday, April 8, is suffering from an affection of the throat, and has been obliged to consult a specialist.

La Grippe coughs often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results. If the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point, Foley's Honey and Tar affords positive protection and security from these Coughs. Johnson-Pratt Drug Company.

TWO THOUSAND MILES

To Omaha and Return.
Time, sixty-three hours.
How? Union Pacific, of course. No other line can do it. Shortest, quickest, best. Specialties.

Through Ventilated Trains. Pullman Palace and ordinary Sleepers. Dining and Library Cars. Free Reclining Chair Cars. Ticket office, 201 Main street.

Pure Contrariness.
(Chicago Tribune.)
"I am looking at the last chapter of this novel to see how it ends, before I begin to read it."

"On the contrary, I won't read it if it does end happily."

"Why is that?"
"It takes a grim sort of satisfaction in directly closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be brought out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces."

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ATTITUDE OF MERRIAM

Says He Was Not Opposed to Labor Unions.

ONLY CRIMINAL ACTS

WAS ALSO AGAINST PERMANENT MARTIAL LAW.

Believed That State of Idaho Should Assume Control of Affairs in the Coeur d'Alenes at the Earliest Possible Moment—Testimony of Reporter Mallott.

Washington, April 14.—Connor Mallott continued his testimony today before the Coeur d'Alenes investigation. He said he was present at a private meeting at Wardner, called by business men with a view to committing General Merriam to a permanent establishment of martial law in the Coeur d'Alenes. General Merriam stated at the meeting, however, that he was unalterably opposed to such a permanent policy; that it would amount to taking a section out of the state and placing it under federal jurisdiction, and that the state should assume full control of affairs at the earliest possible moment.

It was the witness' understanding at the time that General Merriam stated that congress should enact laws making membership in unions a crime. He had so reported to his paper, the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash., but subsequently General Merriam had pointed out that his language had been misconstrued.

It was the witness' understanding that General Merriam stated that organizations of a criminal character should be reached by congress. It was General Merriam's version of the statement, the witness said, that his objection was not to unions, but to criminal acts which they might resort to. No shorthand notes of General Merriam's statement were taken, but a condensed quotation of his remarks was made.

The whole purport of General Merriam's remarks, the witness said, at another point, was against the alleged criminal organizations which had developed in the Coeur d'Alenes, and not against labor organizations in general.

The investigation went over until Monday.

What is Shiloh?

A grand old remedy for Cough, Colds and Consumption, used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption and relieved many in advanced stages. If you are not satisfied with the results we will refund your money. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1. For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

The Paris Millinery Co.,

115 South Main Street.

Suit Department.

Ladies' and Misses' Spring Suits, all shades, Eton and Coat effects, well trimmed and good fitting \$6.98
Ladies' Dress Skirts, black and blue Sergees, were \$4.00; now \$2.98
Ladies' Dress Skirts, Plaids and Stripes, worth \$4.50 \$2.98

Ladies' Shirt Waist, Near-silk, in colors \$1.63
Ladies' Golf Caps, Plaids, all colors and plain \$3.25 up
Ladies' Black Capes \$1.38 up
Ladies' Calico Wrappers, nicely trimmed 63c
Children's Jack-ets \$1.25 up
Children's Dresses, 2 to 6 years \$1.98
6 to 14 \$2.98
Children's Mull Dresses, white, pink and blue, 2 to 6 years 62c
Children's Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years 98c

Neckwear.

Ladies' Stock Collars 21c
Ladies' String Ties, all colors 10c
Mull and Bobbinet Ties, regular price 25c and 35c 18c
Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, plain and lace edge, 3 for 10c
Boys' Windsor Ties 17c

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Ladies' French Pique Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; should be \$1.75, for \$1.38
Ladies' Kid Gloves, latest shades 98c
Children's Lace Collars, worth 20c 9c

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers, trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth 50c 37c
Corset Covers, worth 75c 58c
Corset Covers, worth 90c 79c

Parasols.

Our new line of Parasols just in. All colors and latest effects.
Children's Parasols, blue and pink 20c

Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' Skirts, trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth \$1.15 98c
Ladies' Skirts, fancy trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth \$1.35 \$1.15

Children's Drawers.

Children's Drawers with ruffles, 25c and 40c

Ladies' Drawers.

Ladies' Drawers, nicely trimmed with flounce of lace and embroidery, worth 75c 58c
Ladies' Drawers, fancy trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth 75c 69c

Children's Drawers.

Children's Drawers with ruffles, 25c and 40c

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

Private Jesse Schill was voted in as a member of company E last Tuesday.

Two members were enlisted by company B last week, W. E. Levy and F. Taylor.

Company C will lose two men the coming week on account of removal from the state, Pete Johnson and George Kilpack.

Lieutenant James Ferry has withdrawn his name as a candidate for captain in company C.

Corporal William Parr of company A has been promoted sergeant, vice Arthur Hulce, discharged.

Captain M. Y. Cannon left Thursday last for Alberta, Canada, where he will reside in the future.

Company B will leave this morning on its practice march to Bountiful, weather permitting.

Company A will have a practice march and sham battle a week from today. As yet the destination has not been decided upon.

The "Home Circle" will meet next Monday night at the home of Captain O. H. Hassing. Refreshments will be served.

Private Charles Watts, formerly a member of company A will be in the city on a visit the latter part of this month.

Private Lee Chamberlain of company A has filed an application for the position of musician.

First Sergeant Joseph E. Simkins of company A, has reported for duty, having recovered the use of his broken hand.

Sergeant Hugh Nation of company A, has been recommended as battalion sergeant major and every indication points to his appointment.

Captain Lewis E. Gilbert, assisted by Lieutenant C. Carstensen, put the war-drill night of the company last Thursday through a course of sports last Thursday night.

Company B held its regular drill last Wednesday and a special drill on Friday. Lieutenant Durand bid farewell to the members and they appreciated it heartily by giving three rousing cheers and a tiger for the retiring lieutenant.

Corporal Gurn Johnson was presented with a handsome donation from the various members of the guard last week, as he had lost all his by fire several weeks ago, and for which he extends his utmost thanks.

An order has been issued for an election in company C on Tuesday next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. Y. Cannon, ex-Lieutenant Summer, formerly of the Fifth Georgia, has been mentioned as a candidate for captain.

Lieutenant C. Carstensen is also in the field, and a spirited election is looked for.

Company B will have an election Wednesday night, for the purpose of electing a second lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant James Durand. First Sergeant Sophus

C-B a La Spirite, black, drab and white, worth \$1.75 \$1.35
C-B a La Spirite Bicycle Corset, black and drab, worth \$1.25 98c
Utopia Corsets, black and drab, worth 75c 65c
Ladies' G. D. Chicago Waist, long and away, worth \$1.35 98c
G. D. Short Corsets, worth \$1.25 98c
Children's Knit Waists 29c
Children's Corset Waists 25c

Ladies' Gowns.

Ladies' Gowns, high and low neck, trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth \$1.00 83c
Ladies' Gowns, Empire style, fancy trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth \$1.25 98c
Ladies' Gowns, fancy trimmed, Empire and high neck, worth \$1.50 \$1.15

Ladies' Chemise.

Ladies' Chemise, trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth 85c 69c
Ladies' Chemise, fancy trimmed in lace and embroidery, worth \$1.00 83c

Ladies' Drawers.

Ladies' Drawers, nicely trimmed with flounce of lace and embroidery, worth 75c 58c
Ladies'